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HONORABLE EDWARD VOSE BABCOCK

Mayor of Pittsburgh

From January 7, 1918 to January 2, 1922

CONSTRUCTIVE PITTSBURGH

A REVIEW OF THE BABCOCK ADMINISTRATION

Compiled by
M. HOKE GOTTSCHALL
For Committee on Administration History
In connection with
TESTIMONIAL BANQUET TO MAYOR E. V. BABCOCK
WILLIAM PENN HOTEL
Pittsburgh
January 17, 1922

Foreword



On the occasion of a testimonial dinner to Mayor Babcock at the close of his administration, it is eminently fitting that there should be presented, clearly and succinctly, the record which he made.

Never before had a conspicuously successful business man been willing to make the sacrifice which a term in the Mayor's office entails. He accepted the call out of a sense of public duty at a time of crisis in the City's history.

The obstacles he met and overcame are not appreciated as much by us of contemporary times as they will be when the troublous period is set out in bold relief by the passage of years. From the viewpoint of the present, however, with the facts and figures before us, it is possible to make comparison between his pledge and performance and between the Pittsburgh of yesterday and the Pittsburgh of today.

This comparison, and comment thereon, follows. It is submitted in the hope and confident belief that the credit which is his due will be given.

Constructive Pittsburgh

"We are at war. The patriotic instincts of every man, woman and child within the City are stirred as never before in its history. Sons and fathers, by the thousands, have left their homes to fight to maintain the nation's ideals. The national government calls upon every element of our citizenship, rich and poor, high and low, to do his best to help reach a victorious end. Therefore, as chief executive of the City, I feel that this call to national service comes to the municipality as a whole as well as to the individual citizens.

"What the next four years will develop as proper subjects for municipal attention and action is uncertain. The positive fact faces us that our primary consideration now should be to make Pittsburgh, the Workshop of the World, as intense in national loyalty and as efficient in national service as possible. To this end, the personal sacrifices which the Government asks every individual to make, must find its counterpart in the conduct of the City's affairs. The conservation of health, of physical resources, of human life and property, of manpower, and internal development for the public good, become the duty of this municipality in this hour of the nation's crisis. Every atom of human and physical power should be harnessed in a patriotic endeavor to uphold the arm of national service."

With these words Mayor Babcock began his Inaugural Address, January 7, 1918, as Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh. He promised that every municipal activity would be subject to the requirements of the Government in order to win the war. That the pledge was kept will be universally admitted.

The full story of Pittsburgh's war contribution can never be told. In materials and men it may be possible to set forth the volume in cold figures and to outline the glorious service and sacrifice thus rendered. Pittsburgh's purse-strings were unloosed; in a golden stream she loaned and gave so that funds might not be lacking.

The Draft Boards

It is fitting that reference be made to the splendid service of certain groups with whom the municipal authorities had much to do. Take, for instance, the draft boards. Through the 21 agencies set up in the City for the registration of those eligible for military service, there passed quietly and unostentatiously

163,627 Pittsburgh boys, with all the attendant infinity of detail which the Government requires for purposes of record and identification. The story of their work is told herewith, the record being taken from the Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War.

LOCAL BOARD		REGISTRATION		
Board Number	June 5, 1917	June and August, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918	Total
1	4,054	330	6,090	10,474
2	4,594	394	5,592	10,580
3	3,912	218	4,650	8,780
4	3,465	326	4,468	8,259
5	3,502	262	3,818	7,582
6	3,432	294	4,697	8,423
7	2,518	173	2,994	5,685
8	4,242	367	5,961	10,570
9	2,970	257	3,614	6,841
10	2,894	243	3,995	7,132
11	1,434	111	2,620	4,165
12	3,196	269	4,443	7,908
13	4,877	431	5,871	11,179
14	3,302	278	3,684	7,264
15	2,805	219	4,079	7,103
16	2,034	182	2,832	5,048
17	2,817	233	3,655	6,705
18	3,786	360	5,525	9,671
19	2,436	205	3,378	6,019
20	3,304	356	4,466	8,126
21	2,618	213	3,282	6,113
Totals	68,192	5,721	89,714	163,627

The big heart of Pittsburgh throbbed with gratitude toward these defenders of the Republic. Not a boy left without a comfort-kit and other evidences of the love and devotion of our people. Pages might be written of the self-sacrificing loyalty of those in charge of this work. Each departure of units for camp was made a gala occasion with martial music and ringing cheers from thousands of throats.

Liberty Loans

Thrilled through and through were the people of Pittsburgh with patriotic fervor. Here is the story of their support in the Liberty Loan campaigns.

	Subscriptions and Cash Sales	Number of Subscriptions
First Liberty Loan	\$ 79,731,050	63,074
Second Liberty Loan	133,363,400	128,803
Third Liberty Loan	79,237,400	144,619
Fourth Liberty Loan	151,833,400	236,565
Victory Liberty Loan	103,727,300	131,544
Total	\$547,892,550	699,605

In addition, War Savings securities were sold in Pittsburgh during the Babcock administration amounting to \$11,651,800.

The Municipal Showing

It is noteworthy that in all these efforts to raise funds for the prosecution of the war, the employes of the City of Pittsburgh during the Babcock administration rendered splendid support, as these figures will show:

Subscriptions, Third Liberty Loan.....	\$490,650.00
Subscriptions, Fourth Liberty Loan.....	651,500.00
Subscriptions, Victory Liberty Loan	205,000.00
Purchases, War Savings Stamps, first issue.....	80,099.72
Contributions, First Red Cross War Work Fund.....	10,163.75
Contributions, Second Red Cross War Work Fund	19,580.00
Contributions, United War Work Campaign.....	15,120.75

During the Babcock administration, 232 city employes went to the front to serve their country. In recognition of the sacrifice they were making, the City provided for the payment of one-half their salaries to their families and the following amounts were paid:

1918	\$120,011.08
1919	99,914.58
1920	4,586.45
Total	<u>\$224,512.11</u>

Many-sided Activities

In ways without number, the energies of the municipality were directed in war channels. No plea was made in vain. Mayor Babcock, was here, there and everywhere, lending the tremendous force of his personality, influence and leadership in the patriotic work. An instance of the activity of the City is found in the establishment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, in the old Public Safety building on Sixth Avenue. Directed and managed by a Committee of public-spirited men and women, appointed by the Mayor, it filled an important place for those in the service of their country; became the lodging-place and Mecca of the "boys" passing through the City and temporarily located here, and contributed in numerous ways to their well-being and comfort. The popular support which the Club re-

ceived is evident from the fact that during the two years it functioned, the contributions by the City necessary for its maintenance totalled but \$3,698.68.

Another activity sponsored by Mayor Babcock, which met with fine support from the people of the City, was the War Gardens Commission. The campaign launched urging citizens to raise food-stuffs, at a time when waste was unpatriotic, met instant response. By the hundreds, residents ploughed up and cultivated building lots and even lawns about their residences, and during the first year of Mayor Babcock's administration, enormous results were achieved. As in other cases, the Mayor's leadership was ably supported by patriotic men and women who served without pay in the prosecution of this important work. The total cost to the City of the War Gardens Commission during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920 was \$21,600.67.

Visitors and Celebrations

During the year 1918 events followed each other thick and fast. On January 12th the Serbian War Commission visited Pittsburgh and was entertained. On June 7th the "Blue Devils", whose heroic exploits during the World War will ever live in history, came to Pittsburgh, were entertained, and acted as a great stimulus to our people in war work. On July 14th a mammoth celebration of Bastille Day was observed at Schenley Park with fitting ceremonies; on August 16th, the Italian Press Commission visited the City and were entertained; on September 29th, the greatest celebration in the history of the City, known as "Remembrance Day", was staged at Forbes Field, when 40,000 people gathered in patriotic recognition of the part necessary for Pittsburgh to play in the Great Conflict; then on November 28th, Thanksgiving Day, the War Exposition opened, and acted as a fitting climax to the series of events calculated to bring patriotic sentiment to a high pitch. In all the above events, Mayor Babcock's leadership became an inspiration and accounted in large measure for the wonderful public support of war measures. The municipality assumed full responsibility in every case, while citizens of large calibre served to the

point of sacrifice in cooperation. Not simply by the hundreds, but by the thousands, they rallied. The year of 1918 goes down in City history, not alone as the most important and spectacular, but as the one wherein Pittsburgh citizens, as a whole, laid aside everything else to show their patriotism and help win a war being fought for humanity.

The visits of the Special Commission for Uruguay September 7th, and the Danish Naval Commission, under Prince Axel, September 26th, were noteworthy events; as was also the visit of the Swiss Editors, October 8th. In these instances, as in others, the City became the host, and aided by Committees of loyal Pittsburghers, gave expression to the deep sympathy Pittsburgh has for the peoples beyond the seas.

Distinguished Guests

The high point of public acclaim to foreign visitors was reached October 23, 1919, when the King and Queen of the Belgians honored Pittsburgh with a visit. As before, Mayor Babcock, in his official capacity, aided by a Committee of citizens, planned and carried through a reception and entertainment beyond anything the City ever before had witnessed, including a luncheon at his home. It made an impression which will never be forgotten and has endeared Pittsburgh to the people of Belgium to a degree not enjoyed by any other section of our country. Five days later, Cardinal Mercier visited Pittsburgh and was likewise enthusiastically welcomed. Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium, in the production of which Pittsburgh leads the world, honored the City with a visit May 26, 1921, and was fittingly entertained. The final social event in the way of entertaining foreign visitors during the Babcock administration, occurred on November 10, 1921, when Marshal Foch, the monumental figure in the prosecution and winning of the World War, became the guest of the City. Mayor Babcock, as the official head of a Committee to welcome and entertain the distinguished hero, again played his part with grace and credit, and the common bond between Pittsburgh and the people of France was emphasized and cemented.

Armistice Day

As elsewhere, Pittsburgh held an impromptu celebration of Armistice Day, November 7, 1918, following erroneous reports that hostilities had ceased. The real celebration, which was spontaneously organized on November 11th, produced a scene which not only beggared description, but which will forever live in the memory of those participating. So tense was the feeling and so unbounded the enthusiasm, that all that was necessary to produce the celebration was to fix the time and indicate the procedure. Never did staid citizens give themselves over to such rollicking abandon; never did the cheers ring so loudly or so unceasingly; never did fervent thanks, silent and audible, from so many Pittsburgh hearts rise to the Almighty for freedom from the horrors of war. It seemed as if the celebration would never cease. The improvised parade led by Mayor Babcock, threaded its way through walls of humanity in the downtown districts; every home became a shrine where paeans of thanksgiving were offered. It is no wonder that the observance of November 11th in the years following has met with such popular support. The boys then in the trenches, in the celebrations since have become the participants. They will see to it that the memory of the first Armistice Day in Pittsburgh will ever be kept green.

Welcoming the "Boys"

Following the declaration of peace, Mayor Babcock set to work in an endeavor to arrange a fitting welcome for the homecoming of the "boys" who had so valiantly served their country and honored the City of their birth or adoption. On January 29th, 1919, he appointed what was known as "The Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Home-coming Troops". Its personnel was composed of a group of ardent patriots, who left no stone unturned to see that proper honors were paid these heroes. During the early months of 1919, the Committee worked incessantly in formulating its plans, so that when the first troops should return, the real heart of Pittsburgh could be

shown. A colored contingent, known as the 351st Heavy Field Artillery, was the first to arrive. They were met by Mayor Babcock and his Committee at the Union Station, where breakfast had been prepared for them, and then marched to City Hall between thousands of cheering citizens, where they were given official welcome. Members of the Welcome Committee kept step with these heroic colored troops in their march through the Hill districts of the City, where the parade was disbanded. The spectacle will be long remembered as one of the finest examples of democracy incident to the war. Next to return were the enlisted men of Base Hospital No. 27, on April 2nd, followed closely thereafter by the 37th Engineers. Pittsburgh's Old 18th Regiment, National Guard, (known during the war as the 111th Regiment of Infantry) and also the 15th Engineers, landed in New York just a few days thereafter and were greeted by Mayor Babcock and a group of distinguished citizens, representing the Mayor's Welcome Committee. Happily, both of these regiments reached Pittsburgh on the same day, and, numbering 5,000 as they did, taxed the ingenuity and resources of the Committee to the utmost. However, the Committee was equal to the emergency and staged what is generally regarded as one of the greatest days in the history of Pittsburgh. The troops landed at East Liberty, where they were officially welcomed, marched to Syria Mosque, and the Masonic Temple where a meal had been prepared for them and opportunity was provided for meeting their relatives and friends. In the military formation they had so well learned on the grim fields of Flanders, they paraded from the Oakland Section to Liberty Avenue at the point, where the official reviewing stand had been erected and 12,000 of their relatives greeted them as they filed past.

On May 2nd came Pittsburgh's 1st Field Artillery Regiment, part of which was Old Battery "B", (known in the World War as the 107th Field Artillery), and they likewise were accorded a rousing welcome. With them came the 103rd Sanitary Train and other smaller units of the 28th Division.

The last big units to return were the 319th Infantry and the 320th Infantry of the 80th Division. The 320th Infantry arrived in Pittsburgh on June 5th, followed closely the same day

by the 315th Machine Gun Company. The same routine entertainment was provided for them as for the others. They marched from the Oakland District through the City to the North Side, where they entrained for Camp Sherman to be mustered out. Four days later, June 9th, the 319th Infantry arrived and they, too, were given the same hilarious welcome and greeting, showered with the same tangible evidence of the love and loyalty of Pittsburgh, and departed the same day to Camp Sherman to be mustered out. In addition to these, many Pittsburghers who served in the war came back in groups of anywhere from 12 to 100, were officially received, given the same attention as the larger units, and accorded high honors.

The magnitude of the work done by the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Home-coming Troops must be fully known to be appreciated. By direction of the Mayor, official welcome was extended to troops comprised of "boys" from all the surrounding communities as well as from Pittsburgh itself.

A lasting debt of gratitude is owing to those who gave of their time and energy to make this feature of Pittsburgh's participation in the war as signally successful as the others. To defray the expense incurred in welcoming these home-coming troops, the City provided the sum of \$57,614.81.

Assessments and Taxes

An analysis of assessments, levies, receipts and expenditures for the Babcock administration shows certain features of great credit to Mayor Babcock. In the assessment of property, for example, the actual increase in four years was but \$27,276,710 or 3.39%, and the increase in millage but 4.13. The tables herewith submitted mirror the situation clearly. In view of the enormous increase in the cost of conducting private business during the same period, the showing is one of which Mayor Babcock and his friends should be proud.

**ASSESSED VALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES SHOWING
DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY \$100 RAISED BY TAXATION:**

ASSESSMENT				EXPENDITURES		
Year	Land	Buildings	Total	Departmental Operation	Debt Service	Grants and Donations
1918	\$482,132,590	\$320,438,820	\$802,571,410	71.29	25.53	3.18
1919	480,131,130	325,889,600	806,020,730	75.98	20.37	3.65
1920	479,850,740	334,656,810	814,507,550	77.70	19.80	2.50
1921	480,461,700	349,386,420	829,848,120	*76.34	*20.99	*2.67

*Appropriated

**TAX LEVY BY MILLAGE;
ALSO BUDGET AND AMOUNTS ACTUALLY COLLECTED:**

Year	TAX LEVY			Amount Available	Amount Collected
	Land	Buildings	Average		
1918	14.5	11.6	13.34	\$10,695,156.19	\$ 8,916,418.19
1919	15.7	10.99	13.83	11,120,353.49	9,646,708.69
1920	19.0	13.3	16.65	13,572,804.19	12,029,901.97
1921	20.0	14.0	17.47	14,500,643.88	12,688,063.40

Tax Collections

No administration in the history of Pittsburgh made a more creditable showing in the office of the City Treasurer than did that of Mayor Babcock. A study of the records will show that in the year 1918, 85.2% of all taxes on real estate was collected and in the year 1920, 87.8%. In the collection of delinquent taxes, also, the most efficient service in the history of the City was rendered. In the year 1918, 36.6% of all delinquent taxes outstanding was collected and in the year 1920 the showing was 42.4%. In the collection of water tax, too, the City Treasurer made a remarkable showing. In 1918, 74.9% of all assessments was collected, and in 1920, 79.2%. The following table and exhibits illustrate clearly the record made by the office of the City Treasurer:

Year	Interest on Daily Balances	Taxes Actually Collected	Delinquent Taxes Outstanding	Percentage of Delinquent Taxes Collected
1918	\$149,269.41	\$ 8,916,418.19	\$ 3,490,041.93	38.7
1919	142,825.42	9,646,708.69	3,532,305.37	42.86
1920	306,943.40	12,029,901.97	3,653,646.08	43.5
1921	397,000.00 (Estimated)	12,688,063.40	*3,751,426.80	*41.17

*11 Months actual and 1 month estimated.

City Employees

"In like manner, the City owes consideration to its employees. Every one of them should be given a fair wage, measured by the purchasing power of a dollar. In return, I shall insist that every employee of the City render honest and fair service for the salary that he receives. This is no time for slackers in either national or municipal service.

"I will be guided by the principle of rewarding efficiency, of promoting within the service, and of demanding of every man receiving a pay envelope from the City of Pittsburgh, a strict accounting of his responsibilities. There is no good reason why employment in the City service, as well as employment in private business, should not yield reward for loyalty." Quotation from Mayor Babcock's Inaugural Address. . .

During the first year of Mayor Babcock's administration, he espoused the principle of Standardization of Salaries for the 5,600 City employees. He felt that salaries should be equalized so that all employees doing similar duties in any service should receive similar pay. In addition thereto, that the individual discrimination in salary-fixing by Council, which resulted in using City employees as so many men on the political chessboard, should be ended. Early in January, 1919, he appointed a Committee to study this question. A full year was given to investigation of the subject, with the result that a report favoring the principle was made to Council. It was never adopted. Had it been, City employees, as a result, would have been automatically removed from politics and their positions, year after year, would not become subject to the caprice or whim of members of Council. Furthermore, it would have reduced appreciably the time consumed every year in the consideration of the budget and have proven a more business-like way of treating City employees. It is one of the regrettable incidents of the Babcock administration that this ideal could not have been realized.

During the Babcock administration the retirement of employees on municipal pensions was as follows:

	Municipal	Police	Fire	Total
1918	14	26	26	66
1919	12	6	14	32
1920	13	12	21	46
1921	8	8	8	24
Grand Totals	47	52	69	168

City Playgrounds

Appreciable progress was made during the Babcock administration in extending the facilities of the public playgrounds

and enlarging opportunities for the people to enjoy recreation at public expense. One feature in itself would make the administration of Mayor Babcock unique—that is, in providing free transportation for women and children from the car lines to the inner recesses of the parks. Many thousands of Pittsburgh's poorer classes were enabled for the first time to enjoy the beauties of theretofore inaccessible spots through Schenley and Highland Parks. The service was furnished at a cost almost negligible and proved a very popular innovation. In the conduct of the Bureau of Public Recreation, progressive policies were inaugurated with the result that in the year 1921, 2,595,193 children took advantage of the playground facilities of the City at the incredibly low cost of \$.067 per attendant. In the year 1920, Mayor Babcock, believing that the conduct of playground work would be improved thereby, placed a woman in charge of the Bureau, which is believed to be the first instance of its kind in municipal administration.

A review of the work of the Bureau during Mayor Babcock's term discloses the following:

	1918	1919	1920	1921
Appropriation for Playground Work	\$123,100.00	\$151,221.00	\$168,140.50	\$174,195.50
Number of employes	325	163	194	194
Attendance		1,008,323	1,268,380	2,595,193
Cost per attendant		.144	.136	.067
Number of playgrounds	8	10	10	12
Number summer playgrounds..		20	20	23
Summer swimming pools.....	3	3	3	5
Wading pools	1	1	1	3

The City of Pittsburgh, as of December 31, 1921, owns playground property valued at \$1,938,890.67, the area being approximately 30 acres. The area of summer playgrounds is in excess of 50 acres. During the year 1921 there were contracts let for the extension of parks and playgrounds to cost \$591,193.00. Eleven additional comfort stations were provided at a cost of \$41,800.00 and miscellaneous improvements costing \$88,362.00. While Pittsburgh had been backward in providing facilities of this character for the people of the City, the rapid progress made during Mayor Babcock's term makes her now compare favorably with other cities of the same class.

Department of Supplies

No encomium which might be pronounced on the conduct of the various Departments presided over by Mayor Babcock would be more deserved than that due the Department of Supplies. Some idea of the magnitude of its work may be seen from the following summary:

	Number of Orders Placed	Amount Expended
1918	17,504	\$2,426,535.98
1919	19,103	2,016,906.59
1920	19,315	2,790,958.25
*1921	21,440	2,830,605.48
Grand Totals	77,362	\$10,065,066.30

*11 Months

This Department was never handled more efficiently or with less criticism. There never was a breadth of scandal attached to its operations. Pages might be written of the savings the City enjoyed through the forehandedness and business acumen of its head. Not only in routine work was great efficiency shown, but on numerous occasions, particularly during the trying times of the World War, the Department purchased commodities in large quantities, held public sales throughout the City and sold goods at cost to the people. These commodities consisted of sugar, all kinds of canned goods, flour and food-stuffs. By the simple device of adding a fraction of a cent between the net cost of goods and the amount charged the public, there was a profit of approximately \$1,500 turned into the City Treasury. Not only were the citizens of the City the gainers by this extra-official proceeding, but charitable institutions likewise shared in its benefits. The following hospitals and institutions, during the severe sugar shortage, were supplied with sugar:

Curtis Home
U. S. Arsenal
Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital
Western Pennsylvania State Hospital for Insane
Presbyterian Hospital
Montefiore Hospital
Magee Maternity Hospital
Sewickley Valley Hospital
St. Joseph Protectory
South Side Hospital

McKeesport Hospital
St. Francis Hospital
Sisters of Good Shepard
St. Wendelin Convent
Allegheny County Home, Woodville
St. Joseph's Hospital
Co-Operative Welfare Association
Home for Working Girls
Allegheny County Workhouse
Passavant Memorial Home for Care of Epileptics
St. John's Hospital

Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh
 St. Margaret's Memorial Hospital
 Passavant Hospital
 Leech Farm Sanitorium
 Municipal Hospital
 Department of Charities, Mayview
 Ohio Valley General Hospital

Jewish Home for Babies
 Allegheny General Hospital
 Mercy Hospital
 St. Paul's Orphan Asylum
 West Penn Hospital
 Canonsburg General Hospital

The total of each commodity disposed of by the Department in its work to relieve conditions brought about by the war, was as follows:

96,000	cans condensed milk
87,072	cans peas
146,904	cans tomatoes
91,872	cans corn
50,737	cans pork and beans
9,600	pkgs. cornstarch
479,700	lbs. American cane granulated sugar, and
138,400	lbs. flour were delivered in 100 lb. sacks

Department of Charities

The people of Pittsburgh have always taken pardonable pride in the conduct of the Department of Charities, it having to do with the unfortunates of the City and affording an opportunity to perform acts of mercy and help toward those in need. The City home at Mayview never showed more efficient management than during the Babcock administration. A coal mine on the premises was opened and operated. Additions were made to the buildings and the general facilities of the institutions were enlarged so as to provide more economical and efficient treatment of the unfortunate patients in the hospital and the asylum. It is a noteworthy fact that Mayview ranks exceedingly high among institutions of its kind, and its standing was advanced during the last four years. Few private hospitals or asylums are better managed or provide better treatment for inmates, and the character of professional service the City furnishes is rated among the best. The following table, showing the number of daily patients at Mayview, illustrates the volume of work handled by the Department:

	Asylum Patients	Home Patients	Total
1918	1,261	612	1,873
1919	1,285	584	1,869
1920	1,287	542	1,829
1921	1,318	726	2,044

A study of the cost of administration compared with the

total amount expended at Mayview discloses that during the Babcock administration the figure grew less and less. Starting at 5.2% in 1918, it dropped to 3.6% in the year 1921. These figures are eloquent in illustration of the carrying out of Mayor Babcock's pledges of efficient and economical administration.

Department of Health

The experiment of Mayor Babcock in placing at the head of the Department of Health a business administrator proved more than justifiable. During the year 1918 the Department was called upon to deal with an outbreak of influenza, which proved to be one of the most serious epidemics in the history of the City. The manner in which the responsibilities were met and executed reflected credit upon the Department. The situation was unique in municipal annals and afforded an example of how disastrous might have been the results if instant and vigorous steps had not been taken to guard the public health. At an extra cost to the City of \$29,601.12 heroic measures were adopted and the situation relieved. Extraordinary precautions were taken by the Department in the years 1920 and 1921, with the result that the ravages of an epidemic were avoided and a splendid record made in the health of the City. The death rate in Pittsburgh over the period from 1918 to 1921, inclusive, per thousand of population, was as follows:

1918—26.1
1919—16.3
1920—16.3
1921—14.09

The increase in the year 1918 was due to the influenza epidemic, but the figure for 1921 was the lowest in the history of the City and illustrates the efficient way in which the health of the community was guarded during the Babcock administration.

The Leech Farm Tuberculosis Hospital, especially, reflects great credit upon the conduct of the Department. The unfortunate children confined there, of school age, have the services of a trained teacher and are afforded the opportunity to advance in their proper grades, so that when a child is dismissed, with health restored, no loss in educational advancement has

occurred. Adults, also, take advantage of these facilities. The farm grounds now produce practically all the green goods the hospital consumes. In addition to these innovations, Welfare Work has been established, and the lives of the inmates are cheered by frequent entertainments furnished by musical and other talent donated by various organizations of the City. The "Human Touch", so often referred to by Mayor Babcock in his campaign for election, is amply found in the work of the Department of Health during his administration.

Bureau of City Property

The work of the Bureau of City Property was creditably handled during the Babcock administration. The care of the new City-County Building was added to the responsibilities it had in charge previously and despite irritating handicaps, a good record was made. As a matter of fact, the Bureau increased its revenues, during the four years, from rents and receipts in the general office, as follows: 1918—\$12,909.74; 1919—\$16,342.65; 1920—\$27,187.41; 1921—\$28,900.00. The following table sets forth the income the City received through the Bureau from other sources:

Year	Diamond Market	North Side Market	South Side Market	Wharves and Landings	Weigh Scales
1918	\$45,237.78	*\$10,508.32	\$ 7,172.22	\$20,201.89	\$ 1,591.02
1919	46,168.90	37,216.82	7,466.62	26,551.41	1,332.16
1920	44,725.85	37,775.98	8,304.24	28,908.08	1,505.57
1921	**50,000.00	**35,000.00	**7,500.00	49,810.80	1,579.34

*\$25,000.00 additional revenue expended for improvements.

**Estimated.

Building Permits

Despite the existence of conditions which militated against building during the greater part of the Babcock administration, investigation of the records of the Bureau of Building Inspection shows that steady progress was made. The following table shows the story for four years:

	Number of Permits	Total Cost of Buildings	Fees Received
1918	2,199	\$ 6,784,126.00	\$32,091.84
1919	4,832	14,731,616.00	49,087.28
1920	4,010	16,095,839.00	72,507.80
1921	*4,335	*17,864,213.00	*54,402.55

*10 months only.

Of the 1920 permits there were 309 dwellings, costing \$3,829,755.00, 1,698 garages, costing \$2,404,097.00.

Of the 1921 permits there were 772 dwellings, costing \$5,717,923.00, 1,499 garages, costing \$1,736,242.00.

Bureau of Fire

The conduct of the Bureau of Fire during the Babcock administration shows most efficient leadership. The motorization of fire companies continued and made possible the elimination of 49 horses. Thirteen engine companies and four truck companies were equipped, and motor apparatus replaced ten horses formerly used for fuel wagons. The ambition of Mayor Babcock was to see installed in the Bureau of Fire as modern equipment as that found in any metropolitan City. The following new pieces of up-to-date motor fire apparatus were provided:

- 10 triple combination gasoline pumping engines
- 3 75 ft. 4 wheel tractor drawn Aerial Hook and Ladder Trucks
- 2 City Service motor driven hook and ladder trucks
- 2 Combination hose and chemical wagons
- 2 four-wheel tractors

The addition of 30 hose and laddermen to the Bureau made possible the strengthening of the manual force of the downtown fire companies, thus meeting the criticism formerly made of the inadequacy of the Bureau's equipment. Fortunately, the City was singularly free from any serious fires during the entire term of Mayor Babcock.

Department of Public Safety

So many-sided are the activities of the Department of Public Safety that it would be impossible to make even a cursory review thereof for the Babcock administration. Certain things stand out as precedents which have proven of great advantage to the citizens of the City. For instance, the establishment of a special law-enforcing agency to protect the unwary from fraudulent

stock-selling schemes. First attached to the Department of Law, this activity was later placed under the direct supervision of the head of the Department of Public Safety and, buttressed by City Ordinances, became one of great importance. During the year 1921 alone, 492 investigations were made on personal complaints, 84 prosecutions were begun, 48 indictments were procured, and settlements and adjustments made involving the sum of \$62,475. The City Treasury was considerably enriched by fees from legitimate stock-selling agencies, while propaganda intended to warn people against impostors angling for public money was continuously carried on through cooperation of the banking interests of the City and State.

Car owners in the City of Pittsburgh and suburban districts have increased by leaps and bounds, until the parking of automobiles on the city streets has become one of the greatest of the traffic problems. Car owners seriously object to parking their cars in isolated and unprotected portions of the City. With a view to remedying these conditions, the Department of Public Safety has designated two public parking stations, i.e., the Monongahela Wharf and portions of the Duquesne Wharf. These parking stations have been enclosed with wire fencing, erected upon firm posts. The Monongahela Wharf was thrown open to the Public November 14th, 1921, has proven a great benefit to car owners and is a source of some revenue to the City. Police officers are assigned to the duty of parking the automobiles and checking the same and public rooms later will be opened for chauffeurs of cars. Prepaid telephone stations have been installed and a car owner may call his or her chauffeur at any time. A nominal charge of ten (10c) cents is made for parking.

Bureau of Police

Pursuant to his pledges that he would give the people of Pittsburgh a clean, moral city, enforce the laws without fear or favor and insist on high discipline in the Police Department during his administration, Mayor Babcock at no time allowed this ideal to be lost sight of. Through the trying times of the war and extraordinary conditions arising from epidemics, labor dis-

turbances, celebrations, etc., the police force as a whole acquitted itself with great credit and discipline was maintained. There never was, during his administration, a so-called "Crime Wave". A careful study of the records of the Police Department will show that Pittsburgh was fortunate, as compared with other cities, in the wave of crime which swept over the country following the war. The efficient conduct of the Department as a whole convinced criminals that Pittsburgh was an unsafe harbor. As above stated, the discipline of the police was maintained at a high point. There were infractions, of course, but the rules of the Trial Board were applied indiscriminately, and Mayor Babcock never reversed its findings except in rare instances. He adopted this policy from the beginning of his administration and pursued it consistently throughout.

The following is a summary of the cases involving police discipline which came before the Police Trial Board during the Babcock administration.

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE POLICE TRIAL BOARD JANUARY 1, 1918
TO NOVEMBER 1, 1921

	Number of Cases	Number Fined	Amount Fined	Number Suspended	Total Days	Discharged	Reprimanded	Transferred	Ordered Pay Bill	Reduced in Rank
Neglect of duty....	322	172	\$2,020.00	14	330	38	90	27	0	1
Absent without leave	236	105	980.00	12	235	81	35	14	0	0
Conduct unbecoming	271	110	1,960.00	47	804	121	32	31	0	0
Intoxication.....	258	175	2,788.00	74	1336	69	5	25	0	0
Sleeping on duty....	20	14	190.00	3	30	2	1	1	0	0
Visiting dis. h.....	8	2	35.00	1	30	6	0	0	0	0
Failure to pay bills.	4	0	.....	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Insubordination....	4	1	10.00	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Bribery	1	0	.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other miscel. offense.	14	4	65.00	3	45	4	2	0	0	0
Total	1138	583	\$8,048.00	156	2810	325	165	98	4	1

It can be safely asserted without fear of successful contradiction that DURING THE BABCOCK ADMINISTRATION THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH WAS MORE NEARLY FREE OF CRIME THAN ANY OTHER CITY OF ITS SIZE IN THE COUNTRY. The firm stand taken by

Mayor Babcock against the social evil permeated every branch of the Department. Those charged with police duties never performed more heroic service or produced a better record for efficiency. The following summary of the results during the Babcock administration tells the story of the work of the Division of Detectives:

Classification	No. Arrests
Adultery	8
Arson	13
Aggravated assault	7
Abandonment	2
Assault and battery	12
Assault with intent to commit rape	1
Abortion	1
Alien enemies	43
Bigamy	8
Burglary	22
Bond forfeiture	7
Conspiracy	91
Carrying concealed weapons	79
Demented	50
Drunkenness	180
Bank robbery	1
Burglary tools, possession	2
Blackmail	11
Bribery	1
Criminal libel	1
Counterfeiting	2
Cruelty	1
Common prostitutes	15
Desertion and non-support	6
Disorderly conduct	226
Deserters from military service	47
Extortion	7
Enticing minor child	7
Entering building, felonious intent	143
Embezzlement	31
Blackmail	11
Forgery	60
Fugitives from justice	751
False pretense	145
Fortune telling	40
Fraudulent conversion of property	1
Felonious cutting	20
Felonious assault and battery	11
Fornication and bastardy	7
Felonious shooting	15
Gambling	25
Highway robbery	51
Inciting to riot	9
Indecent exposure	5
Impersonating a peace officer	4
Incorrigibility	21
Keeping a gambling house	14
Kidnapers	1
Keeping a disorderly house	7
Larceny by trick	50
Larceny	1310
Larceny by bailee	8
Loitering	150
Lottery	8
Murder	40
Misdemeanor	18
Neglect and cruelty	1
Professional pickpockets	570
Pandering	11
Professional gamblers	4

Classification	No. Arrests
Pointing firearms	2
Operating automobile while intoxicated	2
Receiving stolen goods	125
Runaways	254
Reckless driving	29
Robbery	73
Rape	37
Robbing U. S. mails	1
Surety of the peace	2
Suspicious persons	3897
Sodomy and buggery	7
Shoplifters	1000
Malicious mischief	1
Using U. S. Mails to defraud	3
Violating city ordinances	302
Vagrancy	296
Visiting disorderly houses	30
Violating parole	1
Violating narcotic act	25
Visiting gambling house	63
Witnesses	68
Selling liquor illegally	1
Total	10,613
Stolen property recovered and returned to owners	\$533,561.92
Inquiries received, investigated and answered, relating to	
local stock and business concerns	5,184
Witness subpoenae court cases	13,303
Local complaints received and investigated	22,336
Complaints of missing persons	4,908
Missing persons located and returned	4,536
Letters received from other police departments, investigated and answered	9,837
Cases tried in criminal courts	1,938
Prisoners photographed in Bertillon Room	7,896

No less efficient was the Division of Motorcycle Detectives which rendered at times spectacular service in enforcing the law. This was especially true in the recovery of stolen automobiles and the apprehension of the thieves. In his inaugural address, Mayor Babcock promised to vigorously enforce the law against reckless driving of automobiles and the records will show multiplied cases throughout his administration in redemption of his pledge. In tabular form the record of the Division is given herewith:

No. automobiles stolen since January 1, 1918	3,152
No. automobiles recovered	2,744
No. automobiles not recovered	408
Value of cars stolen	\$4,728,000.00
Value of cars recovered	4,173,500.00
Value cars not recovered	554,500.00
Value accessories and merchandise recovered	154,714.00
No. automobiles recovered for outside authorities	159
Value of same	216,500.00
No. of prisoners arrested by Division	1,374
Convicted and sent to penal institutions:	
Western Penitentiary	29
Allegheny County Workhouse	45
Allegheny County Jail	32
Huntingdon Reformatory	45
Morganza	20

Resume of General Arrests

Fortunately, in order to arrive at an answer to the question of whether or not there was consistent progress made in eliminating crime from the City of Pittsburgh during the time Mayor Babcock was its administrative head, it is not necessary to depend on mere assertions to establish the fact. Following herewith is a complete summary of all arrests made by the uniformed police force, the division of detectives, and the motorcycle detectives, in comparative form for the four years of his administration, which shows THERE WAS A STEADY DECREASE IN CRIME IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH DURING THE TIME MAYOR BABCOCK WAS AT ITS HEAD.

SUMMARY OF ARRESTS

OFFENSE	1918	1919	1920	1921— 10 mos.
Abduction	1	1	0	0
Abortion	1	0	3	9
Adultery	8	8	6	6
Aggravated Assault and Battery	69	54	74	29
Alien enemies	1	0	0	0
Assault	1	0	0	0
Arson	7	0	6	0
Assault and battery	89	69	65	53
Assault and battery with intent	5	4	0	0
Attempted buggery	2	0	0	0
Attempted larceny	3	0	0	0
Attempted rape	12	11	13	3
Attempted robbery	0	0	0	0
Attempted sodomy	1	0	0	0
Bigamy	2	4	2	8
Burglary	4	10	5	10
Carrying concealed weapons	41	45	27	11
Common prostitute	450	344	247	258
Conspiracy	25	12	4	12
Contempt of Court	1	1	0	0
Conducting lottery	11	0	0	0
Cruelty to animals	5	0	0	0
Cruelty to children	0	4	0	0
Cruelty to family	0	1	3	0
Delinquency	29	252	336	260
Demented	43	26	30	27
Dependency	62	61	36	52
Deserters	67	28	12	5
Desertion	2	9	2	15
Disorderly conduct	8,360	6,622	5,796	5,928
Drunkenness	23,556	14,304	9,577	8,913
Embezzlement	9	7	1	2
Entering a building with intent	235	104	96	136
Entering railroad car with intent	12	5	0	0
Enticing minor child	6	9	0	0
Extortion	2	1	0	4
False pretense	18	24	18	23
Felonious assault	3	3	5	0
Felonious assault and battery	67	24	14	22
Felonious assault with intent	1	0	0	0
Felonious cutting	36	15	13	8
Felonious shooting	23	11	1	10

SUMMARY OF ARRESTS

OFFENSE	1918	1919	1920	1921— 10 mos.
Felonious rape	4	2	0	0
Forgery	6	6	3	17
Fornication	9	4	3	0
Fornication and bastardy	0	5	2	17
Fortune telling	17	1	2	28
Fugitives from Justice	107	104	96	88
Gambling	182	557	699	280
Habitual Drunkenness	43	3	0	0
Highway robbery	13	3	3	0
Harboring minor child	0	2	0	0
Harboring prisoner	0	0	1	0
Impersonating military officer	1	0	0	0
Impersonating peace officer	6	6	2	2
Interfering with officer	33	26	15	7
Incorrigibility	58	127	153	112
Indecent exposure	12	15	1	0
Inciting to riot	0	2	42	4
Illegal liquor selling	0	1	102	0
Keeping bawdy house	6	0	0	0
Keeping disorderly house	497	425	267	226
Keeping gambling house	64	44	28	37
Keeping gambling devices	0	2	2	0
Keeping ferocious dog	0	1	3	0
Larceny	856	493	367	315
Larceny by bailee	5	11	0	0
Larceny from person	8	18	0	0
Lewd behavior	3	31	30	33
Loitering	2,548	864	524	462
Malicious mischief	48	99	73	44
Misdemeanor	88	119	99	106
Murder	5	17	18	15
Mayhem	3	2	2	0
Maintenance gambling devices	17	7	0	0
Neglect of minor child	0	1	0	0
Non-Support	2	3	0	0
On bail piece	1	0	0	0
On warrant	66	69	12	6
Open lewdness	2	1	0	0
Operating auto while intoxicated	0	5	0	0
Pandering	2	8	13	9
Pointing firearms	28	19	6	19
Professional gamblers	8	0	0	0
Professional thief	0	0	4	0
Passing worthless checks	0	1	2	0
Perjury	0	0	2	0
Rape	21	57	38	34
Receiving stolen goods	67	57	65	32
Reckless driving	585	918	1,548	1,649
Robbery	43	83	56	77
Runaways	403	522	448	396
Rioting	0	6	0	0
Selling liquor without licence	66	10	0	217
Selling liquor on Sunday	34	0	0	0
Slackers	2,109	0	0	0
Sodomy	10	15	24	32
Street walkers	3	0	0	0
Surety of Peace	2	4	0	3
Suspicious persons	8,973	8,631	8,191	8,232
Seduction	0	0	6	0
Trespassing	61	39	32	43
Vagrancy	1,266	1,558	810	1,840
Violating Auto Act	780	160	286	239
Violating City Ordinance	4,335	3,832	4,719	4,238
Violating parole	1	5	0	0
Violating plumbing law	2	0	0	0
Violating State law	3	2	0	0
Visiting disorderly house	2,383	1,776	1,088	887
Visiting gambling house	422	374	263	424
Witnesses	71	63	30	48
TOTALS	59,658	43,329	36,572	36,013

Police Magistrates

The administration of justice through the Police Magistrate system of the City during the Babcock administration shows not only a greater number of cases heard, but the payment of more fines and forfeits than during any previous administration. It is believed that there was less popular criticism of these Courts than ever before. The statistical record written is as follows:

	Total Number of Arrests	Total Revenues from Fines and Forfeits	Average Fine Per Arrest
1918	59,658	\$154,029.05	\$2.58
1919	43,229	123,682.25	2.85
1920	36,572	139,869.50	3.82
1921*	32,695	100,027.50	3.05
Total	172,154	517,608.30	\$3.01 Avg.

*Nine months.

Morals Court

An ideal to which Mayor Babcock gave expression in his Inaugural Address was the creation of what later became known as the "Morals Court" and in the establishment and conduct of which Pittsburgh has made an enviable record as to curbing juvenile crime and eliminating the social evil, especially. The social service rendered has attracted attention nation-wide. The work of the Court has been spectacularly successful and was made so by the co-operation of outside agencies in reclaiming the young from lives of vice. Two magistrates were made necessary for this Court in 1920. Says the Literary Digest, September 3, 1921, "The Pittsburgh Morals Court is an experiment in Regenerative Justice, which has amply justified its establishment." DID MAYOR BABCOCK LEAVE NO OTHER MONUMENT BEHIND, THIS ACHIEVEMENT ALONE SHOULD GIVE HIM LASTING FAME.

In tabular form the record of the Morals Court for four years is given herewith:

	Total Fines Collected	Total Number of Cases Held for Criminal Court	Total Number of Cases Heard
1918	\$17,481.00	250	4,094
1919	39,419.50	375	9,440
1920	43,263.25	336	8,864
1921*	36,277.00	458	7,291

*To November 15, 1921.

An Era of Construction

"Every citizen of Pittsburgh recognizes that if the municipality is to observe the principle of personal economy demanded by national loyalty, no large expenditure for public improvements can be expected immediately. At the same time, the facilities of the various bureaus should be used in planning for improvements which can be installed when financial conditions again become normal. It is my earnest hope that through study and conference the executive and legislative departments of the City can adopt a program of improvements to be undertaken over a period of years, the most necessary first, and that in the meantime all of the plans and specifications may be prepared and no delay ensue when the time for action arrives." Quotation from Mayor Babcock's Inaugural Address.

The above expresses exactly the record of Mayor Babcock with respect to public improvements in the City of Pittsburgh during his administration. He did not wait until the signing of the Armistice to call together the members of the City Planning Commission to study the needs of Pittsburgh and be ready to recommend a comprehensive program. Even before that time he brought to an issue the long-debated widening of West Carson Street. It had been urged for many years and on September 27th, 1918, actual work was started. Notwithstanding the fact that it involved disturbance of manufacturing plants existing for a generation and more, the project was carried through to successful completion by May 30th, 1920. As a matter of fact, the street was never closed to traffic. The promptness with which the work was undertaken was partly due to the plans of the Government to use that artery as a connection between the City and the proposed war enterprises to be established on Neville Island. The boon which this improvement conferred is hard to over-estimate. It at once made access easy for the southwestern section of the County of Allegheny to and from the City of Pittsburgh.

People's Bond Issue

Believing that the time was ripe for a People's Bond Issue which would permit carrying out a very large program of public improvements, he vigorously presented his ideas to the City Planning Commission and secured its approval of street improvements costing between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000. After very great study and deliberation, Mayor Babcock made the bold proposal to City Council that a bond issue, involving approximately

\$22,000,000, be submitted to the people and on May 25th, 1919, he had the satisfaction of signing the ordinance of authorization. Aided by the City Planning Commission and various civic bodies, an active campaign was inaugurated. The entire program was approved by the people at a special election on July 8th, 1919. The complete story of the improvements authorized, bonds sold and status of the work at the end of Mayor Babcock's term is presented herewith.

PEOPLE'S BOND ISSUE EXHIBIT

Showing Amount Authorized, Bonds Sold and Status of Respective Items at Close of Babcock Administration

ITEM 1—STREET IMPROVEMENTS:				
	Amount Authorized	Amount Sold to Dec. 1, 1921	Status of Work Dec. 31, 1921	Amount Expended
General Repaving and Street Improvements.....	\$ 1,401,000.00	\$ 1,401,000.00	90% Completed	\$ 1,200,000.00
Boulevard of the Allies	2,001,000.00	2,001,000.00	70% Completed	1,400,000.00
Second Ave. from Liberty to Grant St.	1,410,000.00	1,410,000.00	Completed	1,410,000.00
Ferry St. from Liberty Ave. to Water St.	351,000.00	351,000.00	Completed	351,000.00
Diamond St. from Grant to Smithfield.....	417,000.00	417,000.00	Completed	417,000.00
Diamond St. from Ferry St. to Market St.	111,000.00	111,000.00	Completed	111,000.00
East St. from Tripoli St. to Royal.....	300,000.00	300,000.00	Plans started	.....
East Ohio St. from Heinz St. to Millvale Ave.....	555,000.00	555,000.00	Completed	555,000.00
Mt. Washington Roadway	801,000.00	30,000.00	Not started	.....
Carson St. from Smithfield to South 7th St.	315,000.00	315,000.00	60% Completed	188,000.00
Mt. Oliver St. from S. 18th to 50' N. Loyal Way.....	96,000.00	96,000.00	Completed	96,000.00
New St. from Hazelwood Ave. to Greenfield Ave.....	351,000.00	351,000.00	Plans started	.....
Bigelow Blvd. Brereton St. and 30th St.	171,000.00	171,000.00	Completed	171,000.00
Arlington Ave. from S. 26th St. to Clover St.....	255,000.00	255,000.00	Plans started	.....
Baker St. from Butler St. to Morningside Ave.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	1% completed	900.00
Broad St. from Highland Ave. to Frankstown Ave.....	777,000.00	777,000.00	1% completed	7,700.00
Manchester Ave., new street	177,000.00	177,000.00	Plans started	.....
TOTALS—Item 1	\$ 9,579,000.00	\$ 8,808,000.00		\$ 5,908,600.00
ITEM 2—SUBWAY:				
	\$ 6,000,000.00	.....		.....
ITEM 3—PARK IMPROVEMENTS:				
Roadways in Schenley, Highland and Riverview Parks.....	\$ 399,000.00	\$ 399,000.00	Completed	\$ 399,000.00
Developing and Improving West Park.....	99,000.00	99,000.00	95% completed	94,050.00
Acquisition of Land, etc., Saw Mill Run.....	255,000.00	255,000.00	Ordinance passed	255,000.00
Acquisition of Land for Highland Park Extension.....	231,000.00	231,000.00	50% completed	115,500.00
Acquisition of Land for Playgrounds and Improvements.....	831,000.00	831,000.00	40% completed	332,400.00
TOTALS—Item 3	\$ 1,815,000.00	\$ 1,815,000.00		\$ 1,190,950.00
ITEM 4—WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT:				
	\$ 1,401,000.00	\$ 1,020,000.00	75% completed	\$ 1,020,000.00

PEOPLE'S BOND ISSUE EXHIBIT—Continued

ITEM 5—SEWER IMPROVEMENT:

	Amount Authorized	Amount Sold to Dec. 1, 1921	Status of Work Dec. 31, 1921	Amount Expended
Saw Mill Run Sewer System	\$ 438,000.00	\$ 438,000.00	7% completed	\$ 30,660.00
Negley Run Sewer System, Homewood and Brushton District.....	366,000.00	366,000.00	70% completed	256,200.00
Nine Mile Run Sewer System, Brushton & E. District.....	321,000.00	321,000.00	20% completed	64,200.00
Soho Run Sewer System	135,000.00	135,000.00	80% completed	108,000.00
Hazelwood Ave. Sewer Sytem	81,000.00	81,000.00	40% completed	32,400.00
TOTALS—Item 5	\$ 1,341,000.00	\$ 1,341,000.00		\$ 491,460.00

ITEM 6—BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS:

Six Public Comfort Stations	120,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	65% completed	\$ 78,000.00
Additions and extensions, Municipal Hospital	99,000.00	99,000.00	Not started	.....
Additions and extensions, Tuberculosis Hospital	201,000.00	201,000.00	Not started	.....
Additions and extensions, Mayview City Home	99,000.00	99,000.00	Not started	.....
Relocation of Central Fire Alarm System.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	Not started	.....
Construction and improvement Fire and Police Stations.....	501,000.00	255,000.00	Not started	.....
TOTALS—Item 6	\$ 1,110,000.00	\$ 864,000.00		\$ 78,000.00

ITEM 7—BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS:

Centre Ave. Bridge over P. R. R. Shadyside	120,000.00	\$ 120,000.00	90% completed	\$ 108,000.00
Beechwood Blvd. Bridge, Schenley Park	270,000.00	270,000.00	20% completed	\$ 54,000.00
North and Irvin Ave. Bridge	60,000.00	60,000.00	Plans completed	.....
Island Ave. Bridge, Chateau St. to California St.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	42% completed	37,800.00
East St. Bridge, Charles St. to Essen	210,000.00	.....	Not started	.....
TOTALS—Item 7	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 540,000.00		\$ 192,800.00
GRAND TOTALS	\$21,996,000.00	\$14,388,000.00		\$ 8,888,810.00

The Bond Issue Dissected

The persistent habit of the legislative branch of the City Government to reduce to a minimum the money asked for to repave the City streets was responsible for the deplorable conditions which faced Mayor Babcock when he took office. The only remedy open was through the Bond Issue. There was provided for this item \$1,401,000.00. As a result, PRACTICALLY ONE-TENTH OF ALL THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH WERE RE-SURFACED UNDER MAYOR BABCOCK'S ADMINISTRATION.

A dream long-existing in the minds of progressive Pittsburghers was that there might be developed an artery of travel from the East End of the City to the West End which would take through traffic off the downtown streets. This was made possible and practically achieved during the Babcock administration through the widening and improving of West Carson Street, Second Avenue and the Boulevard of the Allies, the last-named being more than two-thirds completed when Mayor Babcock left office. Closely linked with this through traffic idea was the widening and improvement of Ferry Street and Diamond Street, which also tends to enlarge the business area of the City.

On the North Side the ambition of years was realized in the widening and improvement of East Ohio Street, from Heinz Street to the City Line, which, as in the case of West Carson street, gave to sections beyond the City easy access and egress.

THE ROADWAYS IN SCHENLEY, HIGHLAND AND RIVERVIEW PARKS WERE RE-SURFACED DURING MAYOR BABCOCK'S ADMINISTRATION, and, in addition thereto, the entrance to Schenley Park was beautified in a manner to challenge the admiration of visitors to the City. For a decade, efforts to achieve this result had been under way. The roadways through West Park also were resurfaced and Lake Elizabeth was enlarged.

Ordinances providing for the acquisition of land in Saw Mill Run Valley were signed by Mayor Babcock a few days before his retirement. This will permit the beautification of a section of the City, which, with the completion of the general traffic tunnel under Mt. Washington, will become important not only as an artery of travel but as a recreation center. It is the first

step in the program to construct a boulevard back of Mt. Washington to extend from the West End to the City Line at Reflectorville.

For a generation, the impassable condition of what was known as Washington Boulevard, being the connecting link between Beechwood Boulevard and Highland Park, was greatly deplored. This has been improved during the Babcock administration and makes possible a continuous route through both Schenley and Highland Parks over streets and roads equal to the best which any City affords.

Water supply and sewer improvements during the Babcock administration, authorized by the Bond Issue, were promptly made. The addition of equipment to the filtration plant and pumping stations, repairs to reservoirs and tanks, and the extension of pipe lines, likewise, have all been actually installed. In addition, the Negley Run Sewer and the Soho Run Sewer, both of which for many years have caused the City loss in damage to property by reason of back-flooding and which also constituted a menace to health through insanitary conditions, were rebuilt and almost entirely completed at the time Mayor Babcock laid down the reins of office. The demands of the State health authorities for the building of sewers in the Nine Mile Run and Saw Mill Run Valleys were recognized and the improvements started during the Babcock administration. These two improvements were much needed and represent a safeguard to the public health which cannot be disregarded.

Comfort stations in Oakland, Northside and West End were built. The Center Avenue Bridge was rebuilt and the rebuilding of the Beechwood Boulevard Bridge in Schenley Park was well under way when Mayor Babcock left office. The dangerous condition, so long apparent to travelers on the Lincoln Highway, at the North and Irwin Bridge, and the Island Avenue Bridge, both on the North Side, is at last assured of removal, contracts for rebuilding both of these bridges having been let and work started before the close of Mayor Babcock's term.

Bigelow Boulevard was not only widened and beautified, provided with sidewalks and straightened, but an attractive lighting system was installed and all overhead wires removed.

A casual visitor to Pittsburgh today, if taken through the City from downtown as a starting point, over Bigelow Boulevard and through the parks, will be impressed not only with the progressiveness of the City but with its devotion to ideals of municipal planning and architecture. He would also find a system of roadways whose condition today, it is confidently believed, cannot be surpassed by any other American City.

Indebtedness—Administrations Compared

In order that clear understanding may be had of the effect of this Bond Issue on the credit of the City, and a comparison be afforded between the two large public improvement campaigns in recent years in the City of Pittsburgh, the following exhibit is offered. It shows bonds issued and sold during the administration of Mayor Magee, (1909-1913) and that of Mayor Babcock.

	Bonds Issued	Amount Expended	Amount Set Aside	Amount Unused Bal.
1909-1913—Magee..	\$18,835,199.79	\$12,453,018.22	\$ 2,139,722.43	\$ 4,242,459.14
1918-1921 (Aug. 1)				
—Babcock	15,706,000.00	7,467,861.23	3,233,004.80	5,015,133.97

Further illumination will be afforded by comparing the actual net indebtedness which was incurred during the administration of Mayor Magee and the administration of Mayor Babcock, by the following:

		Increase in Mayor's Term
Bonds outstanding Feb. 1, 1909....	\$35,875,339.87	
Sinking Fund Reserves Feb. 1, 1909	11,428,933.41	
Net Bonded Debt		\$24,446,406.46
Bonds outstanding Jan. 31, 1914....	\$43,097,973.71	
Sinking Fund Reserves.....	10,955,865.34	
	\$32,142,108.37	
	(Magee)	\$7,695,701.91
Bonds outstanding Jan. 1, 1918....	\$33,199,300.00	
Sinking Fund Reserves	2,592,189.42	
	\$30,607,110.58	
Bonds outstanding June 30, 1921...	\$42,142,600.00	
Sinking Fund Reserves	3,158,357.11	
	\$38,984,242.89	
	(Babcock)	8,377,132.31

It should be noted that the net indebtedness of the City of Pittsburgh was increased under the Babcock administration less than \$700,000 more than during the administration of Mayor Magee. As was demonstrated following the Hump-cutting, the increase in valuations resulting from these improvements will more than justify them, as is already apparent. Taking the improvement of Second Avenue as an example (it being one which was physically completed in the year 1921), the market value as indicated by sales since the widening to an 80-foot boulevard, shows increases ranging from 50 to 100%. The property between Grant and Smithfield Streets shows by sales an increase of at least 100%; that between Smithfield and Wood Streets at least 50%, and between Wood and Market Streets an increase ranging from 50 to 75%. Sales made on Ferry Street within the last 60 days show an increase in value of 30%. One could run the whole gamut of improvements and the same story would develop—that instead of them being a burden to the tax-payer, they pay for themselves many times over.

Routine Departmental Work

The general assessment work during the Babcock administration was held up during the years 1918 and 1919 by reason of war conditions and from excessive cost of improvements. During the early part of 1920, all the energies, practically, of the Department of Public Works was directed in bond issue channels, but beginning the middle of the year 1920, when conditions appeared favorable, an immense volume of assessment work was undertaken and during the last eighteen months of the Babcock administration, A GREATER NUMBER OF ASSESSMENT IMPROVEMENTS WAS STARTED THAN WAS EVER UNDERTAKEN IN A LIKE PERIOD IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY. This was made possible because of the volume of detail work that had been produced in connection with the bond issue program, as Mayor Babcock suggested in his Inaugural Address, and as soon as that was out of the way, the engineering force of the City set about in planning general assessment work. The following exhibit will show how active was the Department of Public Works

and illustrates clearly what a beehive of industry Pittsburgh became during the last year of Mayor Babcock's administration:

NUMBER OF CONTRACTS AND VALUE OF WORK PERFORMED FROM JANUARY 1, 1918,
TO NOVEMBER 1, 1921.

CHARACTER	Number of Contracts	Value of Work Performed Dur- ing the Year 1918	Number of Contracts	Value of Work Performed Dur- ing the Year 1919	Number of Contracts	Value of Work Performed Dur- ing the Year 1920	Number of Contracts	Value of Work Performed Dur- ing the Year 1921*
Street Improvements	94	\$ 839,962.03	88	\$1,280,116.51	56	\$1,883,638.81	91	\$2,775,008.63
Sewer Construction	45	171,779.68	47	164,821.50	33	135,155.21	47	615,973.17
Bridge Construction and Repairs	32	129,974.39	37	88,206.04	10	39,876.31	30	577,858.15
Parks and Playgrounds— Park Roadways			2	999.60	4	101,019.92	49	550,323.54
Total Contract Work	171	\$1,141,717.10	174	\$1,534,143.65	103	\$2,159,690.25	226	\$4,519,163.49
Bridge Maintenance— (City Force)		30,008.23		76,408.37		53,953.45	..	56,189.02
Grand Total	171	\$1,171,725.33	174	\$1,610,552.02	103	\$2,213,643.70	226	\$4,575,352.51

*10 months.

Nor was there any let-up in the activity of the Department in its routine improvement work. The following table will show

the remarkable progress that was made in street paving during Mayor Babcock's administration:

Kind of Pavement	MILES LAID				
	1918	1919	1920	1921	Total
Sheet Asphalt	2.36	.145	4.205	10.93	17.64
Ligonier Block	1.648	1.514	....	....	3.162
Vitrified Brick	3.7	3.553	2.222	2.22	11.695
Creosoted Wood Block ..	.047	.152	....	....	.199
Concrete	.524	.385	.100	.30	1.309
Asphalt Block	.46	.226	....	.10	.786
Granite Block .....	....	.261	1.093	....	1.354
Blockstone .....	....	....	4.414	2.39	6.804
Grand Totals	8.739	6.236	12.034	15.94	42.949

In addition to the above, asphalt resurfacing was done by the City during the Babcock administration as follows:

1918	194,116.41	square yards
1919	436,898.69	square yards
1920	205,644.56	square yards
1921	544,000.00	square yards
Total	1,380,659.66	square yards

Repaving of streets by contract during Mayor Babcock's administration was done as follows:

1918	2.68	miles
1919	.416	miles
1920	6.239	miles
1921*	6.200	miles
Total	15.535	miles

*Estimated.

Tabloid Story of 1921 Progress

Mayor Babcock had a thorough grasp of the urgent need to begin on a large scale his program of public improvements in order to provide work for the unemployed, due to distressing business conditions, long before the National Government took the subject in hand and urged municipalities in general to take such a step. As the result of his foresight, the Industrial Workshop of the World in normal times became a buzzing center of activity in a time of general depression. With that rare ability he possesses in choosing the right man for the right

place, he had appointed an eminent engineer and giant executive, head of the Department of Public Works and directed him to put under full steam the machinery already set up. Consequently, the City of Pittsburgh showed in the year 1921 the most vigorous prosecution of a public improvement program that any City of the world ever experienced in a like space of time.

Here is the story in tabular form:

SUMMARY

WORK COMPLETED IN 1921:

Streets	46.57 miles	\$ 5,247,000.00	
Sewers	8.5 miles	290,000.00	
Bridges		188,000.00	
Miscellaneous		50,000.00	
			\$ 5,775,000.00

WORK UNDER CONSTRUCTION DEC. 31, 1921:

Streets	16.20 miles	\$ 5,375,000.00	
Sewers	11.90 miles	1,389,000.00	
Bridges		437,000.00	
Miscellaneous		2,000,000.00	
			\$ 9,201,000.00
			\$ 1,083,000.00

WORK PENDING LEGISLATION

			\$ 16,059,000.00
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IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED IN 1921

STREETS:	Miles	Total Cost	
Second Ave.—Widening Liberty Ave. to Grant St.	0.6	\$1,410,000.00	
Ferry St.—Widening Liberty Ave. to Water St.	0.2	351,000.00	
Diamond St.—Widening Grant St. to Smithfield St.	0.1	417,000.00	
Diamond St.—Widening Ferry St. to Market St.	0.07	111,000.00	
East Ohio St.—Widening Heinz St. to City Line	1.4	555,000.00	
Mt. Oliver Ave.—Improvement of present thoroughfare	0.2	96,000.00	
Bigelow Blvd.—Elimination of dangerous curves, placing sub-drains, repaving, beautifying, etc.	..	171,000.00	
Repaving (Asphalt Plant)—Laying 550,000 sq. yds. of asphalt resurfacing which if laid on a 50 ft. street would equal.....	32.0	800,000.00	
Grading, Paving and Curbing (Assessment Work) 37 contracts—Among these are Whipple St., Woodville Ave., Homestead St., Beechwood Blvd., Webster Ave., Pocomo St., Vodell St., Melwood St.....	5.0	537,000.00	
Resurfacing and building new roadways in Schenley, Highland and Riverview Parks	7.0	399,000.00	\$5,247,000.00
SEWERS:	46.57		
39 contracts—(Assessment Work)—Among these are Pioneer and Ray Aves., Oldani St., Sussex Ave., Evanston St., Brereton St., Camelia St., Penn Ave.....	8.5	290,000.00	290,000.00

BRIDGES:

9 contracts—Repairs and reconstruction of Shaler St. Bridge, S. 22nd St. Bridge, Herron Ave. Bridge, California Ave. Bridge, Suburban Ave. Bridge, etc.....	68,000.00	
Center Ave. Bridge—Reconstruction and widening	120,000.00	188,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS:

2 Public Comfort Stations	50,000.00	50,000.00
TOTAL		\$5,775,000.00

WORK UNDER CONSTRUCTION

	Percentage Completed	Miles	Total Cost	
STREETS:				
Boulevard of the Allies—a new boulevard	70%	2.0	\$2,001,000.00	
Carson St. East—Widening Smithfield St. to So. 7th St.....	75%	.7	315,000.00	
Baker St.—Construction of a new street—Butler St. to Morningside Ave. (Contract Awarded).....		.4	90,000.00	
Washington Blvd.—New thoroughfare to Highland Park	75%	.8	231,000.00	
Saw Mill Run Valley, New Park Way — Condemnation proceedings approved by Council and Viewers appointed		3.0	255,000.00	
Broad St.—Widening Highland Ave. (North)) to Hamilton Ave. (Contract awarded)		.5	777,000.00	
General Repaving—Old streets rebuilt on new foundations—Among these are Sandusky St., S. 18th St. Chislett St., Ward St., East St. Cape May Ave., etc.		9.0	1,400,000.00	
Grading, Paving and Curbing (Assessment Work)—14 contracts—Among these are Andover Terrace, Morrison Ave., Independence St., Mackinaw Ave., Ravenna St., Saranac Ave.		3.0	306,000.00	\$5,275,000.00
		19.4		

SEWERS:

Saw Mill Run Relief Sewer.....	15%	3.5	\$ 438,000.00	
Negley Run Trunk Sewer	50%	2.0	366,000.00	
Nine Mile Run Trunk Sewer.....	35%	2.7	321,000.00	
Soho Run Trunk Sewer	50%	1.0	135,000.00	
Hazelwood Ave. Relief Sewer.....	50%	1.0	81,900.00	
12 contracts—(Assessment Work)—Among these are Grant Ave., Phillips Ave., Martha St., Josephine St., Terrace St., etc.		1.7	48,000.00	\$1,389,000.00
		11.9		

BRIDGES:

	Percentage Completed	Total Cost
Beechwood Blvd. Bridge—Connecting Schenley Park to Beechwood Blvd..	30%	\$ 270,000.00
Island Ave. Bridge—Reconstruction..	40%	90,000.00
North & Irwin Ave. Bridges—Reconstruction plans completed and contract advertised		60,000.00

3 contracts—Reconstruction — Among these are Fritz St. Bridge, Point Bridge, McFarren Ave. Bridge.....	17,000.00	\$ 437,000.00
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MISCELLANEOUS:

1 Public Comfort Station.....	75%	25,000.00	
Improvement of Playgrounds, including building—4 Ball Parks, 2 Grand Stands, 5 Fences, 8 Shelter Sheds, 5 Swimming Pools, 4 Bath Houses, 2 Wading Pools and 1 Gymnasium..	90%	400,000.00	
West Park, Improvement of Lake Elizabeth and building new roadways and walks	95%	90,000.00	
Improvement and extension of Water System	70%	1,401,000.00	
General Repairs to different Market Houses, Laying concrete sidewalks, redecorating the Exposition Music Hall, repairs to Asphalt Plant No. 2		75,000.00	\$2,000,000.00

PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED—

ORDINANCES PENDING IN COUNCIL:

	Miles	Total Cost
East St.—Widening and rebuilding street—Tripoli to Royal	1.5	\$ 300,000.00
New Street in Hazelwood—Elimination of Grade Crossings	1.0	351,000.00
Manchester Ave.—New street—South Ave. to Ridge Ave.....	0.3	177,000.00
	2.8	\$ 828,000.00

SURVEYS AND STUDIES BEING PREPARED:

Arlington Ave.—New roadway—S. 26th St. to Clover St.—Surveys 90% completed	1.2	255,000.00
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BOND ISSUE IMPROVEMENTS OF 1919

WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN STARTED:

Mt. Washington Boulevard	\$ 801,000.00
East St. Bridge—Charles St. to Essen St.....	210,000.00
Subway	6,000,000.00
	<u>\$7,011,000.00</u>

City Planning Commission

Too much credit cannot be given the members of the City Planning Commission who, imbued with the same vision as Mayor Babcock, have co-operated at every step in the tremendous campaign of public improvements which characterized his administration. The Commission passed on more than 100 ordinances affecting public improvements and approved 32 new lot plans. It guarded residence property by strict rules governing erection of garages. It assiduously studied the zoning question, and procured through co-operation of City Council an engineering and office force.

Before attempting to prepare a zoning ordinance, study maps were necessary showing the use to which each lot in the City was being put, whether vacant, single family house, duplex, apartment, store or factory. Also a set of maps showing the height of all buildings in the City. From these maps a set of maps was made dividing the City into first and second class Residence Districts, Commercial Districts, Light Industrial Districts and Heavy Industrial Districts; a set showing the amount of ground required per family in the different districts; a set showing the maximum height of building permitted and a tentative report on a Zoning Ordinance drawn, which is now ready for presentation to City Council.

Public Utilities

The public utilities question in Pittsburgh, as in all other American cities, engaged the attention of the municipality in some form or other over a long period of years. Until the advent of the Babcock administration, it seemed to be a guiding principle that the only way to bring about relief from conditions was to assume an antagonistic attitude and force compliance on these utility corporations. As a consequence, the City of Pittsburgh passed through a long siege of turmoil and conditions grew worse, seemingly, instead of better. "Expert" after "expert" studied the question, report after report was made and all to no purpose, so far as tangible results were concerned.

Business man that he was, Mayor Babcock early recognized the fact that progress would be more certain through co-operation than antagonism. The first triumph in this direction was achieved in the year 1920 when through an amicable agreement a rate for electric current was agreed upon which has proven not only advantageous to the residents of the City, but has resulted in so clarifying the atmosphere as to the future, that right at the City's doors has been erected one of the greatest electric power plants of its kind in the world. With this example to guide him, Mayor Babcock vigorously moved for a solution of the street railway problem.

In common with many other American cities in recent years,

the street car company in Pittsburgh found itself in financial entanglements and a receivership became necessary. Mayor Babcock was prompt to act in conserving the interests of the City in the emergency. He saw in it great possibilities for eventual good to the people of Pittsburgh and determined that the opportunity for bringing about a fruition of his cooperative plan should not be lost.

When Mayor Babcock assumed office, he inherited a Transit Commission, which, in his opinion, was working in a blind alley. He vetoed the item in successive budgets placed before him, but his veto was overruled. When, on February 25th, 1921, he directed the new City Solicitor to proceed at once and bring matters to an issue, he took the step with the knowledge that public utilities investigations and litigation had already cost the City of Pittsburgh since the year 1909 the enormous sum of \$408,135.37. In his opinion the time for further antagonism had passed. He believed the residents of the City of Pittsburgh and its environs would support him in making overtures looking toward an amicable agreement which would settle for a decade at least, the street railway problem in Pittsburgh.

With his accustomed vigor, he forced matters to a conclusion. The greater part of the year 1921 was given over to a series of conferences, proposals and counter-proposals between the Mayor, City Solicitor and his special assistant in charge of Public Utilities Litigation, City Council and representatives of the street railway company. From every angle the question was studied and reviewed. All the while, a spirit of conciliation and co-operation was being developed under the Mayor's guidance. Finally, on December 20, 1921, he had the distinction of signing the Ordinance which embodied an agreement between the City of Pittsburgh and the street railways company WHICH WILL FREE THE PEOPLE FROM FURTHER IRRITATIONS IN TRAFFIC MATTERS FOR A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.

A brief resume of the provisions of the agreement is as follows:

It calls for an early termination of the receivership and the reorganization of the railway company with the limit of its capital securities fixed at \$62,500,000, being the amount determined

for financing purposes, by the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania. On this amount the company is permitted to earn yearly \$3,750,000, equivalent to six per cent, for a period of ten years, in addition to the yearly operating expenses. The agreement also provides for the raising of an additional sum of \$5,000,000, the proceeds of which will be spent in betterments, improvements and rehabilitation of the street railway system, subject, however, to the approval of the Board of Control, which is created by the agreement.

This Board is composed of four members, two to represent the City, one to represent the other municipalities signing similar agreements, and one to represent the company. In case of a tie vote, the company representative will have no voice. This Board of Control passes on all budgets for annual expenditures, betterments, improvements and rehabilitation.

The agreement provides that the company shall pay to the City a yearly sum of \$100,000 in lieu of the present bridge tolls, pole, car and wire tax and the claim for cleaning of streets, an obligation created in the days of horse cars.

The company is also to pay to the City, in quarterly installments, the sum of \$200,000 annually for the paving and repaving of streets, thereby enabling the City to do necessary municipal work without friction with the company at such times as it may desire. This amount does not include repairs or replacements to pavements, which are still to be done by the company. The sum fixed is subject to correction, depending upon the report of the City Engineers as to the adequacy of the price.

There being more than one-half of the total operated track mileage in the City of Pittsburgh and the balance in surrounding municipalities, it seemed, therefore, very evident, that the joining of the municipalities in similar agreements was highly desirable, and for this reason corresponding provision was made.

The agreement is silent on the question of the number of cars to be run, the matter of re-routing and service generally. This matter can be better handled by an experienced manager, whose business it is to furnish service. The Board of Control will regulate the money he can use, and if results he shows are not satisfactory, he can be checked through the amount of the

budget allowance, or, if necessary, by appeal to the Public Service Commission.

Certainly, the principles of the agreement are sound. Its execution will do much toward establishing those friendly relations with the company which are absolutely essential to the successful operation of any public utility, where service at a reasonable cost is the main objective. THIS STREET RAILWAY SETTLEMENT WAS THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT OF THE BABCOCK ADMINISTRATION.

In Conclusion

"The best results cannot be had without active, honest and constant co-operation between the executive and the legislative branches of the City government. Some of us have differed in politics. Let that be forgotten. We are now to the point of attending to the City's business. I shall try to do my full part and expect to be helped, and not hindered, by your honorable body." Quotation from Mayor Babcock's Inaugural Address.

In the interest of truth and fairness, it should be stated that the constructive achievements of Edward Vose Babcock, as Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, were due to his indomitable will and his conciliatory methods,—as well as his fighting spirit, when obstacles were met which only a fight could overcome. His expectation that he would find City Council disposed to co-operate was realized only in part. Few Mayors in the history of Pittsburgh, if any, have had more hindrances thrown in their path by the legislative branch. Not only was he handicapped by an unsympathetic Council, but by a hostile press. Indeed, the schemes undertaken and agitation carried on to inflame the public mind against him were beyond all precedent. The mental anguish he suffered because of misrepresentation was known only to those who enjoyed his confidence. But he had ideals to attain and nothing swerved him from his purpose.

The record is written. During his term, it was not possible to view it detached from political, partisan and factional considerations. The scales of even justice will prevail for him as they always have for every man in public life. Viewing his course as Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, he may well echo the words of the Apostle Paul: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

